

UNIT 17

Steinbeck: The Pearl

Vocabulary:

celebrity	شخص مشهور	civil servant	موظف حكومي
correspondent	مراسل	(economic) depression	كساد اقتصادي
diver	غواص	force (v)	يُجبر / يُرغم
pearl	لؤلؤ	publicity	دعاية / شهرة / شعبية / ذبوع
cave	كهف	greed	الجشع
scorpion	عقرب	throw away = throw out	يتخلص من شيء برميه
be stung by	يُدغ من	treat	يُعالج / يُعامل
merchant	تاجر	persuade	يقنع
persuasion	اقناع	greedy	جشع
treatment	علاج / معاملة	persuasive	مقنع
stinging (adj.)	لاذع	burgle	يسطو علي (مسكن)
burglary	سرقة (مسكن) / سطو	burglar	لص (مساكن)
a wedding present	هدية زفاف	a missing car	سيارة مفقودة
a rival firm	شركة منافسة	breathing equipment	معدات أو أجهزة التنفس
attention	اهتمام / انتباه	oyster	محار
the Great Depression	الكساد العظيم	The Grapes of Wrath	عناقيد الغضب (اسم رواية)
early childhood	الطفولة المبكرة	badly paid jobs	وظائف ذات أجور متدنية
an influential prize	جائزة هامة	a private person	شخص كتوم أو متحفظ
a poisonous sting	لدغة سامة	creature	مخلوق
subject = topic	موضوع	the twentieth century	القرن العشرين
scorpion sting	لدغة عقرب	scorpion venom	سم العقرب
sophisticated	متقدم / متطور	hyacinth	ورد النيل
censor	رقيب	consumer society	مجتمع استهلاكي
be worth a lot of money	تساوي الكثير من المال	refund	يعيد المال (عند ارجاع شيء اشتريته مثلاً)

purchase	يشترى	make a reservation	يُحجز
organ	عضو	entertainer	مقدم فقرات ترفيهية
comedian	ممثل كوميدي	script	نص الفيلم أو المسرحية
martial arts	الفنون القتالية	tournament	دورة (العب)
flight attendant	مضيفة طيران	consultant	استشاري
supervisor	مشرف	pedestrian crossing	عبور المشاة
burglar alarm	انذار ضد السرقة	convenient	ملائم
emergency services	خدمات الطوارئ	renovate	يجدد
convert	يُحوّل	tactful	لبق
stingy	بخيل / شحيح	stinginess	شح / بُخل

Words and their antonyms:

ancestors	أسلاف / أجداد	descendants	أحفاد
greedy	جشع	generous	كريم
neighbouring	مجاور	distant / remote	بعيد / نائي
admire	يعجب بـ	despise	يحتقر
catch	يقبض علي	release	يطلق سراح
fluid	سائل	solid	صلب
grief	حزن	happiness	سعادة
safety	أمان	danger / hazard	خطر
virtue	فضيلة	vice	رذيلة
wisdom	حكمة	foolishness	حمق / غباء
reckless	متهور	careful	حذر / حريص

Prepositions and Expressions:

do business with	يقوم بعمل تجاري مع	go diving	يذهب للغوص
go into town	يذهب الي المدينة	cry out	يصرخ
throw (it) into the sea	يرميها في البحر	hide in a cave	يختبئ في كهف
offer to help someone	يعرض المساعدة علي شخص	be on someone's side	يقف الي جانب شخص

an expert on literature	خبير في الأدب	the Nobel prize for literature	جائزة نوبل للأدب
a correspondent for a newspaper	مراسل لصحيفة	tell the truth about	يقول الحقيقة
think about the problem	يفكر في المشكلة	get rid of	يتخلص من
give up	يستسلم / يقلع عن	turn down	يرفض
by force	بالقوة	fire a gun at someone	يطلق النار علي شخص
at a rate of	بمعدل...	throw away what you don't need	تتخلص مما لا تحتاجه
have the right to	له الحق في	compensate for	يعوض عن
pay for	يدفع ثمن ..	sentence someone to	يحكم علي شخص بـ
play a trick on someone	يخدعه شخص	treat an illness	يعالج مرض
be stung by a scorpion	يلدغه عقرب	do business with a merchant	يقوم بعمل تجاري مع أحد التجار
correspond with	يتراسل مع/يتشابه أو يتوافق مع	agree on how the money should be spent	يتفق علي طريقة صرف المال

Irregular Verbs:

beget / begot / begotten	ينجب / يسبب	foretell / foretold / foretold	يتنبأ بـ
cast / cast / cast	يلقي / يضع في قالب	cling / clung / clung	يتمسك
dwell / dwelt / dwelt	يسكن / يعيش	flee / fled / fled	يهرب

Derivatives:

Verb	Noun	Adjective
correspond يُراسل	correspondent مراسل (شخص) correspondence المراسلة	Corresponding خاص بالمراسلة
dive يغوص	diver غواص diving الغوص	Diving (equipment) أجهزة الغوص
force يجبر	force قوة	forced قسري / اضطراري forceful قوي

sting	يلدغ	لدغة	sting	لاذع / مليء بالنقد و الهجوم
publicize	يقوم بالدعاية لـ	دعاية / شهرة / شعبية	publicity	
adapt	يتأقلم	تأقلم / تكيف	adaptation	قابل للتكيف
		القدرة على التأقلم	adaptability	
		شخصية مشهورة	Celebrity	مشهور
trick	يخدع	خدعة	trick	خادع
		الخداع	Trickery	
depress	يجعل السوق كاسدة أو راكدة / يصيب بالاكتئاب	كساد / منطقة منخفضة / اكتئاب	depression	كئيب / مكتئب / يتصف بالكساد
			depressed	
value	يقيم / يقدر	قيمة	valuable = invaluable	قيم
			valueless	بلا قيمة
		تاجر	Merchant	
		بضاعة	Merchandise	
		الشر	Evil	شرير
		الجشع	Greed = greediness	جشع
		أحد الأسلاف	Ancestor	خاص بالأسلاف
			Ancestral	

Collocations and Vocab for Translation

success rate	معدل النجاح	unexpected failure	فشل غير متوقع
A forceful personality	شخصية قوية	A publicity campaign	حملة دعائية
resort to force	يلجأ الي القوة	Achieve/attain success	يحقق النجاح
greed for money	جشع من أجل المال	blind to reality	غافل عن الحقيقة
a cave in the mountain	كهف في الجبال	dive under water	يغوص تحت الماء
treat an illness	يعالج مرض	be stung by a scorpion	يلدغ من عقرب
persuade someone to change their mind	يقنع شخص بتغيير رأيه	satisfaction of human needs	اشباع الحاجات الانسانية
greedy people	ناس جشعون	contrary to expectations	على عكس التوقعات
warn someone of the risks of	يحذر شخص من مخاطر ..	a period of economic depression	فترة كساد اقتصادي
inflation rate	معدل التضخم	annual rate	معدل سنوي

Definitions:

celebrity	a famous person , especially an actor or entertainer
correspondent	someone who writes reports to a newspaper
(economic) depression	a long period when the economy of a country does badly.
force	to make someone do something they do not want to do
pearl	a small, round, white object that forms inside an oyster and is used in jewellery
publicity	attention that someone gets from newspapers , TV , etc.
greed	when you want to have more money , food , power etc than you need.
success	When you achieve what you have been trying to do
throw away	to get rid of something that you do not want or need.
ancestor	A member of your family who lived a long time ago
evil	Very cruel or harmful
scorpion	A creature like a large insect with a curved tail that has a poisonous sting
trick	Deceive someone in order to get something from them or to make them do something
Mexico	A large country n North America, to the south of the USA

The Listening Text

Presenter : Do you love reading but wish you knew more about the authors? In this programme we look at the lives of our greatest writers. The subject of today's programme is the American writer, John Steinbeck, whose book 'The Grapes of Wrath' was one of the most famous novels of the twentieth century. To tell us more about John Steinbeck, we have in the studio an expert on literature, Dr Helen Carter. Dr Carter, welcome.

Dr Carter : Hello.

Presenter : I wonder if you could start by telling us something about John Steinbeck's childhood and early life.

Dr Carter : Certainly. John was born in California in 1902. His **ancestors** were from Europe: from Germany on his father's side and Ireland on his mother's. The name Steinbeck is German.

Presenter : What did his parents do? Were they a poor family?

Dr Carter : No, they weren't. His father worked for the government and his mother was a teacher. It was his mother who taught John to read and encouraged him to become a writer.

Presenter : What about his education? Did he go to university?

Dr Carter : Yes, he did. After high school, he went to Stanford University to study English. His parents wished he had done better there, but he left in 1925 without a degree and went to live in New York to try to become a writer.

Presenter : Did he succeed?

Dr Carter : Unfortunately not. His first three novels were not **a success**. He had to continue working in badly paid jobs. It was not until 1939 that he became famous, when *The Grapes of Wrath* won an **influential** prize.

Presenter : Can you explain why this novel was so successful?

Dr Carter : Well, it's a great story. But it was also a novel in which Steinbeck wrote about the lives of poor working Americans during the Great **Depression** of the 1930s. I think Steinbeck was **respected** for telling the truth about his country and for **forcing** people to think about the problems of the country's poor.

Presenter : So did Steinbeck then become a **celebrity**?

Dr Carter : No, not at all. He wished people would leave him alone and hated **publicity**.

Presenter : Did he write any other important novels?

Dr Carter : Well, during the Second World War, he worked as a war **correspondent** for a New York newspaper, but he continued to write. In 1942, he wrote 'The Moon is Down', about the war in Europe, and in 1947, he wrote *The Pearl*, a short novel about a diver from Mexico. Then in 1952, he wrote 'East of Eden', which Steinbeck himself thought was his best novel.

Presenter : And did he continue to write?

Dr Carter : Yes, he did, and then in 1962 he won the Nobel prize for literature. I wish he had written more books, but he died in 1968.

Presenter : Yes, I wish more of today's authors wrote as well as Steinbeck. Thank you so much, Dr Carter. That's all we have time for today.

Dr Carter : Thank you.

Read the following passage carefully:

The Pearl: A story of greed

Kino, a Mexican pearl diver, and his wife Juana live a happy life until, one morning, their son Coyotito is **stung** by a **scorpion**. They take him to the local doctor, but he will not treat the boy because the family is too poor to pay. Juana treats the boy herself. That same day, Kino goes diving and finds an enormous pearl, which means he is now a wealthy man. However, when other people hear about the pearl, they plan to steal it.

When the doctor hears about Kino's pearl, he offers to treat Coyotito, even though Juana's treatment has already cured him. That night, someone tries to steal the pearl, so the next day Kino goes into town to sell it. The **merchants** say the pearl is not very valuable because it is too big. Kino knows this is a **trick** and so he decides to go to another town to sell the pearl.

Juana wishes Kino would throw it away because she believes it is evil and fears that it will destroy the family, but Kino refuses. He wants it to pay for his son's education.

On their way to the other town, the family are followed by thieves who want the pearl. Juana and Coyotito hide in a mountain cave, but Coyotito cries out. When the thieves hear this noise, they fire their guns at what they think is a wild animal. Kino attacks the thieves, but by now it is too late - Coyotito is dead.

Kino and Juana wish they had never found the pearl! Deciding that it is evil, they return to their home town and throw it into the sea.

Choose the correct answer:

1-Kino is happy when he finds the pearl because (he is very sick – he wants to marry – he is now wealthy – he wants to buy a car).

2-The doctor doesn't want to treat Coyotito because (the family doesn't have enough money – he knows nothing about medicine – the disease is unknown – he lives far away).

3-Kino's son was ill because he (ate bad food – had a flu – was stung by a scorpion – was bitten by a spider).

4-The thieves killed Coyotito, thinking that he was (the doctor – an enemy – a merchant – a wild animal).

5- Kino and his family decide to go to another town to (spend a holiday – buy food – sell the pearl – meet some friends).

6-The merchants say the pearl is not valuable, but Kino knows this is (a trick - true – right – the truth).

Answer the following questions:

7-Do you think money is always a source of happiness? Why / Why not?

8-What do Kino and Juana wish at the end of the story?

9-Why does Kino throw the pearl into the sea?

10-Find words in the passage which mean:

a) to take something that belongs to someone else

b) to use violence to hurt a person or damage a place

Language Notes🏠 **Think of = think about** يفكر في / عند السؤال عن الرأي● I'm **thinking of / about** buying a new car.● What do you **think of / about** this shirt?🏠 **Think of** يتذكر / يفكر في الآخرين● I can't **think of** her name now.● You should **think of** other people.🏠 **inquire / enquire (about) = ask for information** يستفسر 🏠 **require = need** يتطلب / يحتاج● He **enquired** about the price of tickets.● Please telephone this number if you **require** any further information.🏠 **receipt** إيصال الشراء 🏠 **bill** فاتورة (كهرباء / مياه / تليفون / مطعم)● Make sure you are given a **receipt** for everything you buy.● They asked the waitress for the **bill**.♣️ لاحظ استخدام التعبيرات الآتية مع فعل **tell**:

tell a story	tell the difference بين الفرق أو الاختلاف	tell the truth يقول الحقيقة
tell the time	tell a joke يروي نكتة	tell a secret يُفشي سر
tell a lie يكذب	tell someone off يوبخ	tell fortunes يتنبأ بما سيحدث لشخص

♣️ لاحظ استخدام التعبيرات الآتية مع كلمة **time**:

opening time	closing time	arrival time
departure time وقت المغادرة	free time = spare time	time's up انتهى الوقت (المحدد لعمل ما)
at times = sometimes	from time to time أحيانا	time after time = time and time again
at all times = always	at the time في ذلك الوقت	take your time تمهل / لا تتسرع
in no time بأسرع وقت	once upon a time ذات مرة	a matter of time مسألة وقت

♣ يمكن استخدام الأسئلة الآتية عند السؤال عن الوقت:

- What time is it? • What's the time? • Do you have the time?
- Have you got the time? • What time do you have? • What time do you make it?

♣ لاحظ الجملة الآتية:

- **Watching** TV for two hours, I went to bed.

= **After I had watched** TV for two hours, I went to bed.

♣ لاحظ أن good في الجملة الأولى صفة بينما well في الجملة الثانية حال:

- Steinbeck's novels are **as good as** Hemingway's.
- Steinbeck writes **as well as** Hemingway.

♣ لاحظ أن **such as** لا يستخدم بعدها جملة وإنما اسم أو فعل مضاف له -ing- وإذا أردنا ذكر مثال في صورة جملة نستخدم **For example**:

♣ ويمكن استخدام اسم بعد **for example**:

- Cartoon characters **such as** Mickey Mouse and Snoopy are still popular.
- Many countries, **for example** Mexico and Japan, have a lot of earthquakes.
- It's extremely expensive to live in New York. **For example**, I pay \$1250 for a one-bedroom apartment.

♣ لاحظ استخدام **would rather / would prefer**:

♣ **Would rather + inf. = would prefer + to-inf.**

- I **would rather have** some orange juice.
- I **would prefer to have** some orange juice.

♣ **Would rather + inf. -> than + inf.**

- I'd rather die than apologize to Mona.

♣ **Would prefer + to-inf. ---> rather than + inf.**

- My mother **would prefer us to email** each other once a week, **rather than spend** half an hour on the phone every night.

♣ **Prefer + V-ing -> to + V-ing**

- I **prefer listening** to music **to watching** TV.

♣ **Would rather + فاعل + past simple**

- I'd rather **you didn't smoke** here.

Exercises on Vocabulary and Language Notes:

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- Today's newspaper has a very interesting report from one of their (accountants – correspondents – engineers – carpenters) in India.
- 2- My grandmother's beautiful (pearl – plastic – wooden – woolen) necklace was a wedding present from her uncle. It cost him a lot of money.
- 3- Police are looking for the missing car. (Drivers – Observers – Believers – Divers) have been searching the river all day.
- 4- A well-known TV (security – authority – celebrity – charity) is opening a new supermarket in our town tomorrow.
- 5- People lost their jobs and businesses closed during that year's terrible (depression – decision – delusion – discussion).
- 6- I'd like to help my country by working as a civil (singer – musician – doctor – servant).
- 7- Being (sung – rung – stung – hung) by an insect is very painful.
- 8- That shopkeeper is always great to (do – make – take – put) business with.
- 9- My friend (saved – prevented – persuaded – made) me to go swimming, even though I felt ill.
- 10- You should be careful when you (drive – live – dive – hive) into water if you don't know how deep it is.
- 11- Although people are frightened of them, (scorpions – Cows – Flies – Ducks) don't kill many human beings.
- 12- I (took – made – threw – flew) away the newspaper this morning. I didn't know you hadn't read it.
- 13- With a little (dissuasion – persuasion – invasion – deprivation), he has agreed to meet tomorrow evening.
- 14- My sister can be very (excessive – passive – persuasive – obsessive). She usually gets what she wants.
- 15- Don't be so (bloody – moody – sandy – greedy). You've eaten enough.
- 16- What's the best (agreement – elimination – treatment – development) for a headache?
- 17- They gave a (stinging – singing – banging – ringing) report about the company's problems.
- 18- A (hall – hole – cave – tunnel) is a large natural hole in the side of a cliff or under the ground.
- 19- A (greedy – speedy – weary – angry) man usually wants to have more money, food, power etc than he needs.
- 20- A (scorpion – scooter – scope – score) has a poisonous sting.
- 21- A (diamond – stone – pearl – necklace) is a valuable small white round object that forms inside an oyster and is used in jewellery.
- 22- To (deprive – force – imitate – bring) is to make someone do something they do not want to do.
- 23- A (calamity – causality – capacity – celebrity) is a famous person, especially an actor or entertainer.
- 24- A (social – civilized – civil – devil) servant is someone who works in the civil service or a government department.

- 25-A (presenter – correspondent – interviewer – manager) is someone whose job is to report news from a distant place or write about a particular subject.
- 26-A (shopper – carpenter – merchant – salesperson) is someone who buys and sells large quantities of food.
- 27-Most wild animals won't (attract – block – check – attack) unless they are provoked.
- 28-I shouldn't have (thrown – done – brought – taken) away the receipt. I need it to return this shirt.
- 29-Doctors are (beating – heating – treating – sending) him for cancer.
- 30- Henry was (hanged – stung – tricked – cheated) by a bee at the picnic.
- 31- After this accident, it will be difficult for the government to (persuade – congratulate – concentrate – compensate) people that nuclear power stations are safe.
- 32-We do (industry – shops – business – sales) with a number of Italian companies.
- 33- His mother's (ancestors – ambassadors – authors – merchants) were from Japan.
- 34-He became a national (festival – feast – celebrity – liberty) after winning the contest.
- 35- Martin Bell worked for many years as the BBC's war (caricaturist –correspondent – cartoonist – colonist), covering conflicts all over the world.
- 36- William blamed his financial difficulties on the worldwide (compression – admission – concession – depression).
- 37- The submarine (derived – dived – approved – involved) just in time to avoid the enemy attack.
- 38- He noticed she was wearing a string of (rocks – dust – pearls – peels) about her neck.
- 39- It had taken a great deal of (persuasion – prevention – invention – intention) to get him to accept.
- 40-You don't really want more ice cream – it's just (seed – breed – greed – bleed).
- 41- He was accused of trying to (hike – hide – hire – tire) evidence from the police.
- 42- There were portraits of his (aggressors – editors – collectors – ancestors) on the walls of the room.
- 43-Drug addiction is one of today's great social (evils – devils – rivals – vessels)
- 44-They are known for resorting to (bakery – trickery – battery – delivery) in order to impress their clients.
- 45-Hospitals are being (faced – faked – forced – fenced) to close departments because of lack of money.
- 46- A bee (rang – stung – sang – sank) me on the cheek.
- 47- Japan exported \$117 billion in (merchants – traders – merchandise – compromise) to the US in 1999.
- 48-Her health is what matters – the cost of the (treatment – appointment – commitment – department) is of secondary importance.
- 49-He made a (sponging – singing – ringing – stinging) attack on government policy.
- 50- Ali's argument was (persuasive – intensive – active – preservative), but the managers still turned down his proposal.
- 51- After he had been (bitten – beaten – ridden – stung) by the scorpion, he was taken to the local doctor.
- 52-Douglas was (heated – seated – treated – prevented) with much more respect after his promotion.

- 53- He went (living - driving - diving - achieving) and found an enormous pearl.
 54- When other people heard about the valuable (pale - peel - sail - pearl), they planned to steal it.
 55- I don't need that—you can throw it (away - on - off - down).
 56- Being (needy - greedy - bloody - cloudy) does not always solve people's problems.
 57- I've been (corresponding - corrupting - committing - correcting) with several experts in the field.
 58- He always (offers - denies - admits - persuades) to help his neighbours with their shopping.
 59- Although people are frightened of them, (chickens - parrots - cats - scorpions) scorpions are not that dangerous.
 60- It is difficult to see wild animals in the day because they often (ride - side - hide - drive).

Grammar

Sentences with WISH

I wish / If only

♦ يستخدم الماضي البسيط بعد I wish / If only للتعبير عن موقف غير حقيقي في المضارع

- I wish I knew. = I **don't know**.
- I wish you had time. = You **don't have** time.
- I wish the teacher did something to solve the problem.
= The teacher **doesn't do** anything to solve the problem.
- If only I lived in a quiet place. = I live in a noisy place.
- I wish I knew Paul's phone number. = I **don't know** it.
- I **have to** work hard.
= I wish I **didn't have to** work hard.
- **There are** a lot of people in this place.
= If only **there weren't** many people in this place.
- If only I had more free time. I'm sure **I'd be** less stressed and more cheerful.
- "If only I didn't have a headache, I **would/could** go to the party tonight."

♦ لاحظ استخدام الماضي المستمر في الجملة التالية لوجود **at the moment**

- I wish I was sleeping better **at the moment**.

♦ يستخدم الماضي التام بعد wish / If only في حالة التعبير عن الندم على شيء حدث أو لم يحدث :

- I **failed** the Chemistry test.
If only I **hadn't failed** the Chemistry test.
- I **didn't know** that Gary was ill.
I wish I **had known** that Gary was ill.
- I feel sick. I **ate** so much cake yesterday.
I feel sick. If only I **hadn't eaten** so much cake yesterday.
- I **didn't apply** for that job.
I wish I **had applied** for that job.
- The weather **was** cold while we were away.
I wish it - **had been** warmer.
- If only I **had worked** harder at university, I **would've got** a better job.
- I **wish** you **had told** me you felt lonely. You **could've spent** the summer with me.
- If only he **had listened** to what his friends **had been telling** him.
- استخدام **wish / If only** في الماضي يشبه استخدام الحالة الثالثة من **IF** :
 - If only she **hadn't told** the police, everything **would have been** all right.
 - I wish he **hadn't wasted** all his money. He **would have bought** a new house.
- في حالة وجود فعل مضاف له **ing** بعد **regret** نستخدم الماضي التام بعد **wish** :
 - ♦ I **regret** not studying hard.
= I **wish** I **had studied** hard.
 - ♦ I **regret** selling my old car.
= I **wish** I **had not sold** my old car.

♦ في حالة التعبير عن المستقبل:

يمكن أن تستخدم **could + inf** مع جميع الضمائر للتعبير عن القدرة على عمل شيء أو تستخدم **would** مع **he/she/you/it/they**

- I know your parents won't let you come to the club, but I wish **you could**.
- I **wish you could come** with me to Honolulu this summer.
- If only I **could lose** some weight. Then I'd be able to wear this dress.
- I **wish you could drive**. Then I wouldn't need to be your personal chauffeur.
- ♦ وتستخدم **would** فقط عندما نعبر عن الشعور بالغضب تجاه سلوك معين نريد تغييره
 - He keeps sending me text messages, but I wish he **wouldn't**.
 - I **wish you'd give up** smoking. It's really bad for you.
 - I **wish it would rain**. The garden really needs some water.

- **I wish** (that) it **would stop** raining.
- **I wish** (that) you **wouldn't speak** so loudly on your mobile phone.
- في حالة عدم وجود فاعل بعدها wish to + inf. : لاحظ استخدام
- ♦ **wish to + inf. = want to**
 - I **wish to see** the manager, please.
 - If you **wish to reserve** a table, please telephone after 5 o'clock.

♦ **Hope + فاعل + future simple / present simple**

- I **hope** she **comes** tomorrow.
- OR: I **hope** she **will come** tomorrow.

Wish ... + n. (wish someone something)

- I **wish** you a speedy **recovery**.
- I **wish** you good **luck**.
- I **wish** you a happy **life**.



♦ الروابط الدالة على الإضافة:

And/As well as/In addition to / Besides/Not only ...but also

- ♦ **and:**
 - ♦ We went shopping. We visited some friends.
 - ♦ We went shopping **and** visited some friends.
- ♦ **Besides + v-ing إلى الإضافة**
 - **Besides going** shopping, we visited some friends.
- ♦ **In addition to + v- ing إلى الإضافة**
 - **In addition to going** shopping, we visited some friends.
- ♦ **In addition جملة + إلى الإضافة إلى ذلك**
 - ♦ We went shopping. **In addition**, we visited some friends.
- ♦ **as well as + V-ing إلى الإضافة**
 - **As well as going** shopping, we visited some friends.

♦ لاحظ أن الفاعل واحد في الجملتين في المثال السابق

♦ إذا استخدمت as well as في ربط جملتين يختلف فيهما الفاعل ، فإن الفعل يتبع الفاعل الأول:

- I am very keen on politics. My brother is very keen on politics.
- I **as well as** my brother **am** very keen on politics.

- ◆ not only but also ليس فقط .. ولكن أيضا
 ◆ not only but as well ليس فقط .. ولكن ... أيضا

- We not only went shopping, but also we visited some friends.
- We not only went shopping, but we visited some friends as well.
- We did not only go shopping, but (also) we visited some friends.

◆ إذا بدأت الجملة بـ Not only يستخدم بعدها صيغة سؤال

- ♣ Not only did we go shopping, but also we visited some friends.

◆ الروابط الدالة على السبب:

♣ Because	} جملة +	because of	} +	adj. + n.
♣ Since		owing to		noun
♣ AS		due to		v-ing
		through		
		on account of		
		as a result of		
		thanks to		

◆ ويمكن استخدام التركيب التالي أيضا للتعبير عن السبب:

The reason + جملة + is / was that + جملة

- The reason we didn't consider her for the job was that she didn't have enough experience.
 = We didn't consider her for the job because she didn't have enough experience.

◆ تستخدم V+ ing إذا كان الفاعل واحد في الجملتين عند استخدام due to / because of / through / owing to / on account of / as a result of / thanks to
 ◆ الفعل المضاف له ing ينفي باستخدام not قبله:

Examples:

- Many exam candidates lose marks because they do not read the questions properly.
 = Many exam candidates lose marks because of not reading the questions properly
- We didn't enjoy the day because the weather was awful.
 = We didn't enjoy the day because of the awful weather.
- The documents have been lost as you are careless.
 = Thanks to your carelessness, the documents have been lost

- The increase in street crime made many old people afraid to leave their homes.
- = **As a result of** the increase in street crime, many old people are afraid to leave their homes.
- The project will not continue next year **since** there is a lack of funds.
- = The project will not continue next year **owing to** a lack of funds.
- I decided to go with them **because** I had nothing better to do.
- = I decided to go with them **through / owing to** having nothing better to do.
- ♦ **بدلاً من جملة because يمكن أن تبدأ الجملة بـ Being وبعدها الصفة ثم باقى الجملة**
- He didn't go out **because he was ill**.
- = **Being ill**, he didn't go out.

♦ **للتعبير عن النتيجة نستخدم:**

So / That's why / Therefore / Consequently / Thus / For this reason / As a result / Hence

- Most of the evidence was destroyed in the fire. It would be almost impossible to prove him guilty.
- = Most of the evidence was destroyed in the fire, **so** it would be almost impossible to prove him guilty.
- The machine is very old. I don't expect it to work very well.
- The machine is very old; **therefore** I don't expect it to work very well.

Exercises on Grammar

Choose the correct answer:

1. I don't have a washing machine. I wish I (have – am having – had – had had) one.
2. He wished he (had studied – was studying – has been studying – studied) medicine at university 5 years ago.
3. We wish they (speak – spoke – had spoken- will speak) French. It's a pity that they don't.
4. She wishes she (has had – had – will have – can have) more time.
5. She wishes she (listens – is listening – would listen – had listened) to the teacher's advice last year.
6. If only I (hadn't forgotten – didn't forget – wouldn't forget – hasn't forgotten) where I put my mobile phone yesterday.
7. Leila wishes she (will – should – could – may) read faster.
8. I'm really tired this morning. I wish I (slept – was sleeping – had slept – could sleep) more last night.
9. Ali wishes he (might – ought to – has to – could) come to the party, but he is not feeling well.
10. I wish I (don't lend – had not lent – couldn't lend – haven't lent) her my dictionary. I found two pages missing.
11. I wish I (don't fall – couldn't fall – hadn't fallen – fell) off my bike. I broke my leg.
12. I wish I (hadn't driven – didn't drive – haven't drive – couldn't drive) so fast. I had a terrible accident.

13. If only I (do – did – had done – have done) more revision this year. I got very bad marks in the exam.
14. I just wish I (worked – had worked – work – have been working) harder last year. I would have earned more money.
15. I wish there (is – has been – were – to be) something I was really interested in.
16. They wish they (hadn't spent – didn't spend – haven't spent – weren't spent) all their money in the holidays last year.
17. I wish I (know – have known – were knowing – knew) where my friends were.
18. He wishes he (is – was – will be – may be) better at sport.
19. She wishes she (had remembered – remembers – has remembered – was remembering) to phone her parents to say she was going to be late.
20. I wish I (didn't say – wouldn't say – couldn't say – hadn't said) those things yesterday. My friend was really upset.
21. He is short. He wishes he (has been – had been – were – is) taller.
22. I wish I (know – knew – have known – was knowing) where my keys were.
23. I wish I (read – have read – was reading – had read) the exam questions more carefully yesterday.
24. I wish you (didn't waste – haven't wasted – wouldn't waste – hadn't wasted) so much time last year.
25. I wish I (could – may – should – can) play the piano.
26. They hope (visiting – to visit – had visited – will visit) us next week.
27. He regretted not revising for the test. He wished he (did – has done – had done – could do) that.
28. I wish global warming (would stop – will stop – was stopping – had stopped).
29. I wish I (would – could – should – might) find time to read more.
30. She wishes she (didn't get – hasn't got – wouldn't get – hadn't got) up late yesterday.
31. Ali wishes he (knew – knows – was knowing – has known) how to play a musical instrument.
32. She wishes she (could have – had had – would have – had) tennis lessons when she was younger.
33. I wish I (was sleeping – sleep – to sleep – had slept) better at the moment.
34. They wish they (did – could do – had done – were doing) better in the test yesterday.
35. We wish we (could save – would save – to save – had saved) more money for the holidays next year.
36. I wish I (had worn – wear – wore – was wearing) a coat. It was cold.
37. He wishes he (hasn't missed – couldn't miss – wouldn't miss – hadn't missed) the bus yesterday.
38. Ola wishes her friend (wait – waits – had waited – was waiting) for her this morning.
39. I wish the baby (would stop – could stop – had stopped – stops) crying. It's annoying.
40. I'm really tired this morning. If only I (slept – had slept – would sleep – could sleep) more last night.
41. I'm sorry I made you angry. I wish I (hadn't shouted – didn't shout – couldn't shout – wouldn't shout) at you.
42. If we worked in this shop, I think we would get good work experience in addition to (practise – practising – to practise – practised) our English.

43. Not only (they will - they would - will they - they could) paint the outside of the house but also the inside.
44. She has got a car (as well - as well as - beside - in addition) a motorbike.
45. Besides (being - to be - were - was) a fantastic footballer, he's also good at cricket, tennis and squash.
46. I don't ever wish (seeing - had seen - to see - see) you again! She said that and stormed out of the restaurant.
47. I'm not hard-working at all - I'm really lazy - but I wish that I (don't - didn't - hasn't - weren't).
48. And now the dishwasher doesn't work. I wish it (was - were - did - had been).
49. Ali wishes he (may - would - had seen - saw) see his friends at the party tomorrow.
50. If only I (stay - were staying - had stayed - could stay) in my last job. My current job is so boring.
51. I wish shops here (delivered - deliver - had delivered - was delivering). You have to go and get everything by yourself.
52. If only you (rolled - had rolled - was roiling - were rolling) up the carpet before painting the ceiling. Now you need to buy a new one.
53. I wish I (go - went - had gone - could go) to the movie with you last night.
54. I wish I (had had - had - have - was having) yesterday off. I'd have gone swimming.
55. I wish I (am - am being - was being - were) in Alexandria now.
56. I wish I (am having - had - have - had had) time to watch TV, but I am so busy.
57. I hope I (had - am having - will have - would be having) time to watch TV tonight.
58. If only I (apply - had applied - could apply - was applying) for that job a year ago.
59. I wish I (were - am - had been - am being) old enough to vote. I am still 15.
60. The boss wishes (speak - speaking - spoke - to speak) to you right now.
61. I wish I (don't listen - haven't listened - hadn't listened - didn't listen) to him. He only wasted my time.
62. I wish I (may travel - could travel - was travelling - had been travelling) to London next year.
63. My dad wished he (is having - was having - has - had) a bigger car. His car is too small for us.
64. I wish the school holidays (are - were - are being - were being) longer.
65. I wish the weather (were - was - had been - have been) fine yesterday.

Communication Skills: Persuading

Are you sure you can't (lend him the money)?	Sorry, I really need it
Can't I persuade you to (stay with the company)?	No, I'm sorry. I've already found a new job.
I really think you should (get more sleep).	Yes, you are right. I've been working so hard recently.
Why don't you (see a doctor)?	I'll do that.
Please, (come to my party at the weekend). I'm sure you'll enjoy it.	I'd like to come, but I need to ask my parents first.
Surely the best thing to do is to (look for another job).	Yes, I agree with you.

Test on Unit 17

A- Vocabulary and Structure

Choose the correct answer:

- 1- A (driver – fiver – liver - diver) is someone who swims under water with breathing equipment
- 2- (Distinction – Drought – Depression - Intention) is a long period when there is not a lot of business activity.
- 3- She (treated – blamed – tricked – planned) me like one of the family.
- 4- That old chair should be thrown (on – away – of – with).
- 5- He wanted the money (for paying - to pay – pay – paying) for his son's education.
- 6- (In – At – With – On) their way to the town, the family were followed by thieves.
- 7- They hid from the thieves in a mountain (curve - fence – cave – base).
- 8- (Deciding – Decided – Decide – Decides) that the pearl was evil, they threw it into the sea.
- 9- The market was full of (plumbers – technicians – electricians - merchants) who were selling goods from all over the country.
- 10- My brother (delayed – played – picked - checked) a trick on me and told me I had to go to school on Friday this week.

- 11- The trader wanted to examine the (paradise – surprise – merchandise – merchants) before he bought it.
- 12- The thieves used (trickery – bakery – gallery – misery) to get the money from the tourists.
- 13- Tarek's injury (made – forced – impressed – faced) him to stop playing football.
- 14- I found out from my grandmother that I had an (investor – actor – conductor – ancestor) who lived in Japan.
- 15- The book is a great (failure – success – access – address). Everyone wants to read it.
- 16- This film had a lot of (publicity – celebrity – activity – certainty). You can read reviews of it in newspapers and on a lot of websites.
- 17- Many travel to their (ancestral – cultural – bilateral – neutral) homelands to renew ties with their relatives.
- 18- Doesn't it (confess – recess – depress – press) you listening to the news these days?
- 19- The work of the charity has been widely (publicized – economized – generalized – pressurized) throughout the media.
- 20- She has a very (hateful – plentiful – forceful – wasteful) personality which will serve her well in politics.
- 21- In a (depressed – missed – blessed – possessed) market, it's difficult to sell goods unless you lower your prices.
- 22- If only I (didn't have – don't have – haven't had – hadn't had) so much homework I could go to the concert tonight.
- 23- I wish you (can't – couldn't – wouldn't – hadn't) borrow my clothes without asking.
- 24- As well as (to offer – offering – being offered – had offered) a 15% discount on the furniture, Smith's Furniture delivered it free to our house.
- 25- The war caused (as well as – besides – in addition – not only) destruction and death but also generations of hatred between the two communities.
- 26- Not only (was it – were it – did it – has it) raining all day at the wedding but also the band was late.
- 27- (Because – Besides – In addition – So) her role as a mother of three, Mary runs a charity and works part-time for her husband's company.
- 28- I don't buy the paper every morning any more (besides – as well as – because – due to) I can read it online now.
- 29- I wish (could make – had made – making – to make) a complaint and would like to see the manager.
- 30- Not only (had she – did she – was she – is she) forget my birthday, but she also didn't even apologise for forgetting it.

B- Reading Comprehension

Read the passage then answer the questions:

The solar system is the Sun and the objects that travel around it. The Earth is part of the solar system because it also travels around the sun. The Sun is a star similar to the other stars in the sky but it is much closer to the Earth. The Sun is mostly a big ball of gases composed mainly of hydrogen and helium. There are seven other planets that travel around the sun, too. These planets, in order, include Mercury, Venus, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Earth is located between Venus and Mars. The path the planet uses when traveling around the sun is oval-shaped and is called its orbit. Each of the planets in the solar system takes a different amount of time to orbit or travel around the Sun.

The planet Earth takes 365 days or one year to orbit the Sun. The other planets take more or less time to orbit the Sun. It takes Mercury less than two months or 88 days to travel around the Sun. It is the shortest time compared to the other planets. The planet taking the longest time to go around the Sun is Neptune. It takes Neptune almost 165 years to travel around the Sun. The planets of the solar system are also a variety of sizes and are made up of different substances. The largest planet in the solar system is Jupiter. Over 1,000 Earths could fill the size of Jupiter. The smallest planet is Mercury, which is also the closest planet to the Sun. Earth and Venus are similar in size to each other.

The four inner planets, Mercury, Venus, Earth, and Mars are made of rock containing many different minerals. The four outer planets, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune are mostly made up of different gases. Jupiter is mainly helium, hydrogen, and water. The four outer planets also have rings that encircle them with Saturn having the most rings.

Other objects in space include the moons of six planets. A moon is a celestial object (object in space) that orbits another body in space. There are approximately 173 moons throughout the solar system. Earth has a single moon, Mercury and Venus have none, and the planet with the most moons is Jupiter with 63. Not far behind Jupiter is Saturn with 62 moons.

The asteroid belt is another object in the solar system. The asteroid belt is approximately located between the orbits of the planets Mars and Jupiter. The asteroid belt contains irregularly shaped bodies called asteroids which are believed to be left over from the beginning of the solar system 4.6 billion years ago. The objects are rocky and irregular in shape, and some may be hundreds of miles across, but most of the asteroids are very small.

Choose the correct answer:

1) The Sun and the objects that travel around it is called:

- A) planets B) The solar system C) Moons D) The asteroid belt

2) What is the difference between the Sun and the other stars of the universe?

- A) The sun is much farther away B) The sun shines brighter
C) The sun is closer to the Earth D) The sun is much larger

3) Which of the following shows the correct order of the inner planets?

- A) Mercury, Earth, Venus, Mars B) Mars, Mercury, Venus, Earth
C) Venus, Mars, Earth, Mercury D) Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars

4) Which of the following shows the correct order of the outer planets?

- A) Jupiter, Saturn, Neptune, Uranus B) Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune
C) Saturn, Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune D) Jupiter, Uranus, Neptune, Saturn

5) Which of the following is the definition of an asteroid?

- A) Irregularly shaped bodies which are believed to be left over from the beginning of the solar system
B) Celestial objects that orbit another body in space
C) Similar to stars in the sky but they are much closer to the Earth
D) The name of the rings encircling several planets of the solar system

6) Which of the following shows the smallest and largest planets of the solar system?

- A) Mercury and Saturn B) Venus and Earth
C) Mercury and Jupiter D) Saturn and Jupiter

Answer the following questions:

7) Where is the asteroid belt located?

8- Find words in the passage which mean:

- a) More or less b) A material with particular physical characteristics

9) Which planet takes the longest time to travel around the sun?

10) How many moons does Mercury have?

D- Writing**Supply the missing parts in the following dialogue:****Hamid applied for a job in a computer company. He is having an interview with the manager:****Manager** : You seem to have the experience needed for that job, Mr. Hamid! ------(1)-----?**Hamid** : I have been in computer programming for 5 years now.**Manager** : ------(2)-----?**Hamid** : Microtech Computer Company, sir.**Manager** : Why do you want to leave that company?**Hamid** : ------(3)-----.**Manager** : We pay more than that, but we ask for hard work.

------(4)-----?

Hamid : I'm married, sir.**Manager** : Your chances are very good. We'll be in touch with you shortly.**Hamid** : Excuse me, sir. ------(5)-----?**Manager** : Yes, we have branches all over Egypt.**Hamid** : Just in case of being accepted for the job, I'd prefer to work in your Alexandria branch.**Manager** : Why?**Hamid** : For family reasons, sir.**Manager** : ------(6)----- . Have a good day!**Write a** paragraph of about 120 words about:**"Being wealthy does not always solve people's problems." Agree or disagree, giving reasons****A) Translate into Arabic:**

- 1- People commit crimes because of greed. Greed is one's desire to have more than what one has already had.
- 2- Hackers threatening to expose damaging or embarrassing information in exchange for money face a penalty of up to five years in prison.

B) Translate into English:

- 1- الجشع يمكن أن يدفع بعض الناس الي ارتكاب جرائم خطيرة مثل القتل أو السرقة.
- 2- بالرغم من أن التكنولوجيا الحديثة قد جعلت حياتنا أسهل وأكثر راحة إلا أن لها الكثير من المساويء.

**When you truly want success, you'll never give up on it,
no matter how bad the situation may get.**

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